The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,881. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... " 28 0
For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage..... " 58 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town including postage..... " 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0 0
Single Copy for Cash, including postage..... " 0 2 7½
Back Numbers..... " 0 4
" 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Eighteen " ..... " 6 0
Each additional line ..... " 0 5
Second insertion ..... " 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2
Deduction for Advertisements each ..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A fee for transmission of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers named in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

UNDERWOOD—At Bycula, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, deeply regretted.

BURKE—August 28th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. John Burke, Assistant Shoekeeper C. G. P. R'way, aged 32 years.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

ARGLISS—At Calcutta, on the 4th August, George Venables Argliss, Esq., Commander of the Steam-Tug *Vertumnus*, accidentally drowned whilst stepping from his Dinghee on board the Steamer *Columbus*.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—At Ulsoor House, Bangalore, on the 19th August, the wife of Major C. P. Taylor, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

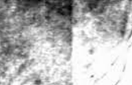
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BETTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 2nd September at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The S.S. KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched on the above voyage twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 2 th September, touching for at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CRAWFORD, will be despatched on the 1st September at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cochin, Alleppie, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The S.S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, per *Leonidas*.—With reference to previous advertisement, we beg to give notice that all Goods consigned to order, for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed and warehoused at the Custom House Lander, on account and risk of the Shipowners, and will be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Augusta*, O. E. SVEDS, Master, from Sweden, are requested to Land or Bond their respective Goods as they ready for which the same will be landed at the Quarantine ground of the consignees.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ERNEST EDULJEE'S.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MOONEY & Co., carried on daily at 37, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Exore Press Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of the Company, in Bank Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Any person having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. HENRY JONES, Engine Driver B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bandora, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from date, failing in which their claims will not be attended to.

JAMES GREAVES, Executor.

Bandra, 23rd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elephantine Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the room of BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq., who retires by rotation, and RICHARD CARNELL SCOTT, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th August 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—FOURTH CALL OF TEN RUPEES PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, proximo, falling which interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To alter Clause XLIX. of the Articles of Association.

That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 each, as follows:

That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXXVIII.

"That if any call or instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows:—

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any call or instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

24th August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and basil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Boxes of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 50 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, more but the very best kept.

GOLD Bracelets consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice and genuine Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Freres Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, AND SUEZ TELEGRAPH.—The undersigned will receive Messages for transmission direct by Telegraph from Suez to England and any part of the Continent of Europe.

For Tariff of rates and all other particulars, apply to
ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay, 16th August 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters beg to intimate that the time for payment of the First Call on the Shares of the Bank, and for signing the Preliminary Deed of Association is extended to 31st instant, after which no further payments will be received.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, large known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, in the firm of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.
CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Offices on or before the 10th September next.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEESHOT PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROTHERS, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEESHOT PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the remaining Partner, EDULJEE BYRAMJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOYLE[illegible]

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
[illegible] PALLONJEE.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE.

[illegible]NG AND WEAVING [illegible].)—NOTICE.—The Half-[illegible] of the Proprietors of this [illegible]ng will be held at the Office of the Company's Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)" to the "Bombajee Hormusjee Coorlawalla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)."

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SPENCER, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

[illegible]

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th instant, a Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is made payable at this Office on or before the 29th September next, after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all unpaid Calls up to 20th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from the aforesaid 20th September to the day of payment, on all Calls left unpaid after the 20th October as aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Memorandum issued under date the 1st December 1863, by the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY offering encouragement to natives of India to proceed to England and there qualify themselves for practice at the Bar, persons in the Bombay Presidency desirous of taking advantage of the Hon'ble Mr. RUSTOMJEE'S benefaction are invited to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st December next.

Extract from the abovementioned Memorandum.

"The benefits of the proposal are to be open to
One Parsee
One Hindoo } in Bombay.
One Portuguese }

All of good family connections, occupying a respectable position in society."

It has been resolved by the Committee with the Hon'ble Mr. RUSTOMJEE'S assent (1) that persons intending to follow, as well as those actually pursuing the Legal Profession are eligible as Candidates, and (2) that Candidates must at the time of election have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.

JEHANGHIR NANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Secy. to the Committee for the Selection of Candidates.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in a dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment; and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until any other rate shall be notified. By order of the Board,

30th August 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાન્શીયેલ એસોશીયેશન ઓફ ઇનડી અ એનડ ચાઇના (લીમીટેડ.)

धि फीनॅंशीयेल आसोसीयेशन आफ इंडीया आणि चायेना (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz:—

1st.—Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 20 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per Share to the Holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 200 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd.—The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED, A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

WANTED.—A Portuguese or Native Clerk who has had good experience in keeping accounts in a Mercantile Firm, and is thoroughly conversant with the usual details of office work. Apply to "W." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COTTON AGENCY WANTED.—OOMRAWUTTEE.—The Advertiser, occupied in the District, would be glad to undertake buying and despatching this season. Address "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

METAL DESPATCH, DEED AND CASH BOXES.—A supply of these Articles have just been received. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Fort and Byculla.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st September next, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1864.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpetty, at the rate of 6,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. SCOTT and MCLELLAND.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.

N. B.—No tender will be received after the 31st instant, 3rd August 1864.

TO DEVELOPERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The Advertiser begs to inform Directors of Public Companies, and others, who may be engaged in carrying on extensive works, that he is open to an engagement, either as a Storekeeper, or Paymaster, or General Overseer. His Indian experience may be said to be both vast and varied, and he speaks fluently in the Hindustani language.

References, of the highest character, will be furnished. Address "P. R. P.," *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona.

Mofussil, 19th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that EDULJEE DADABHOY BOOTY has retired from the Firm of DADY SORABJEE & Co., and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said EDULJEE DADABHOY BOOTY in the said Firm has ceased from this date, 23rd August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm and all liabilities will be received and paid by the remainder partners Sorabjee Jamsetjee Malia and Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos.

ધી એદલજી દાદાભોય બુતી ઘર્મ.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE MALLA,
NANABHOY JAMSETJEE MOOS.

THE "SINDIAN." ESTABLISHED IN 1852 is published in Karachee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING in time for the Post.—TERMS OF DELIVERY:—Two Rupees. MOFUSSIL:—Two Rupees, and Eight Annas for postage. IN ARREARS:—Eight Annas in addition to the above rates.

N. B.—It is requisite that the remittances of small amounts from the Mofussil, be made in one anna postage stamps.

ADVERTISING TERMS:—Moderate.

A. N. or FLEURIMONT, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Application at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 2nd day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, AND GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick, Malting, and Agriculture Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works at Thana Bunder.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઇ જાઇ ટ સ્ટાચક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates have to be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (2) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) three Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरिएंटल शिप्पओनींग आसोशिएशन (लिमीटेड)

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay [illegible] Oriental Bank of Western India, the third Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

G. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 30th February 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John D. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | R. D. Cawasjee, Esq.

A. MACGREGOR, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .....6 per cent.
" 2 months.....8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Cocoa House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—To be let furnished from the 1st November next, "WOODLANDS," a newly-built commodious BUNGALOW near Porcupine Point. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"THE BRIARS."—To be let furnished. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

TO LET.—A convenient, commodious and airy Bungalow, situated at Parell, Governor Elphinstone Road, and now occupied by Mr. R. Sims, will be vacant on the 1st September or 1st October next. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETHNA, at Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, Forbes Street, Fort, next to Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, or to the Gardener on the Premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES and LANDS at and near Panchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Mahinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
(Now in the Press.)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By DR. BIRDWOOD. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. THOMPSON & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklets, Necklet Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall Byculla and Fort.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay. Having engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit. Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England, Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians. A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmet, and every other description of Hats, as present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Revolvers by Colt and Adam.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Mainbar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.

Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TWO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.

Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 2 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hangings, Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre, 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe.
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on iron plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in., Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Gauges, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
5 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Bricks, Fire and Paviour; Chalk; Bottles, Soda and Wine; and Corks. Daily expected to arrive per *Tweedside*, from London. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *City of Shanghai*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the consignees. W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *City of Shanghai*.

Bombay, 29th August 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order, JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

बांबे कंत्राक्ट एंड बिल्डींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

બોમ્બે કંત્રાક્ટ એન્ડ બીલ્ડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 3rd of September proximo, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon retirement of those at present in office.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors, A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th September, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fees of Annas, which must be prepaid, of Rupees, until 9 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the preceding day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 6 P. M. A packet not less heavy will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th An Australian Mail will be despatched direct on this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—Aug.—Sept. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday 1st ..... 10h. 39m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday 9th ..... 10h. 43m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th ..... 3h. 34m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ..... 11h. 46m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour	Expanse Gauge
					Morn.	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	29	St. J. the Baptist beheaded.	5 56	6 15	9 25	9 44	5 11
Tues.	30	Jerusalem taken by Titus.	5 56	6 15	10 2	10 19	5 7
Wed.	31	Mercury sets at 7h.34m. P.M.	5 56	6 14	10 35	10 52	4 11
Thur.	1	St. Giles.	5 56	6 13	11 8	11 25	3 7
Fri.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 56	6 12	11 37	—	2 3
Sat.	3	Daybreak at 4h. 33m. A. M.	5 57	6 12	—	0 3	1 0
Sun.	4	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 57	6 11	0 23	0 38	0 0

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 15	KURRACHEE	Aug. 24
AGRA	Aug. 15	LAHORE	Aug. 17
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 20	MADRAS	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	Aug. 10
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 11	MADRAS	Aug. 23
BANGALORE	Aug. 19	MALTA	Aug. 19
CALCUTTA	Aug. 20	MOCHA	Aug. 20
CAPE	May 21	OOTY	Aug. 20
CEYLON	Aug. 15	PENANG	July 30
CHINA	Aug. 20	PEKIN	Aug. 8
DELHI	Aug. 20	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 4	SUEZ	Aug. 11
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

Two remarkable sales of public land in Bombay last week have again forced upon our notice what, by a courteous perversion of terms, may be called the land policy of the present Government of this Presidency. Half a loaf is better than no bread; and the public, which has in vain attempted to prevent the gift of the revenues of a populous city to the promoters of the Back Bay Job, may find some sort of consolation in the knowledge that the Government, wise too late, will not again be deluded into sacrificing the rights of the State for the benefit of "public-spirited" developers of resources. The public spirit that is dear to literary shareholders in the Bombay Reclamation Company is merely that spirit of enlightened selfishness which has for its mission to civilize Western India at a profit of 100 per cent. per annum to the civilizers. The Bombay Government, we venture to say, will make no more private compacts with influential members of Council. Even the Dockyard, which so many capitalists have been casting sheep's eyes at for the last twelve months, cannot now be handed over to the most successful intriguers in the Presidency. Sir Bartle Frere must have learnt by this time that he was misled by those officers of Government who advised him to sanction the Back Bay Job; and, calamitous as his error has been, both to his own reputation and to the public interests, he is far too honest a ruler to cling wilfully to a policy that has been proved to be false, or to prefer the private advantage of two or three rich men to the public good—when once he sees clearly how this can be best attained.

The results of the sales of Thursday and Friday last leave no doubt as to the actual value of land in the Bombay Market. At Mazagon, on Thursday, the site of the Gunpowder Works, with the adjoining foreshore of the Harbour, containing in all an area of 2,82,615 square yards of formed land and 2,18,967 square yards of land to be reclaimed from the sea, was sold to Mr. Premchund Roychund for the lump sum of £400,000, that is to say, at an average price of about 8 rupees a square yard. When so high a price could be obtained for land situated at a distance of several miles from the busy part of the town, and which cannot be turned to any use until a very large sum of money has been expended in reclamation, we need not wonder at the price of the first lots of building land on the Esplanade offered for sale being run up by public competition to an average of Rs. 95 a square yard, or say £46,000 an acre. Now, this Esplanade building land borders on the sands of Back Bay, and it owes its high price to its immediate proximity to the Fort and the harbour, or, in other words, to the centres of the cotton and shipping trades. It will hardly be deemed an extravagant supposition to calculate that the Reclamation Company's Land will five years hence, when the main line of the Bombay and Baroda Railway runs along the sands now forbidden to equestrians, be worth as much a square yard as the best plots of ground on the Esplanade. But, assume that the value will only be one-fourth (or Rs. 25) of the price given for several lots of land on Thursday. Twenty-five rupees a square yard is equivalent to £11,500 an acre, or about £14,000,000 for the grant of 1,200 acres to the Reclamation Company. It is understood that the work of reclamation will not cost at the outside more than £5,000,000 or £6,000,000, so that our ridiculously low estimate of Rs. 25 a square yard gives the Company a clear profit of nearly 200 per cent. But, as a matter of fact, it is probable that the reclaimed land will sell for Rs. 50 a square yard, and that the profits of the Company will amount to the enormous sum of £20,000,000 sterling. We place this calculation at the service of those gentlemen who have bought shares at a premium of Rs. 30,000. Some compensation we owe them for having done our utmost to shipwreck the whole concern; and, as it is a man's business in this country to make money—honestly if he can, but at any rate to make it—we are anxious to do, if that be possible, a service to the enterprizing speculators who have in anticipation of the judgment of the general public estimated Back Bay shares at their proper value. Here, then, is our peace-offering to indignant shareholders. Let it be said no more that we are bent on running down Back Bay shares. The true tendency of all our articles has been to raise the price of the shares, inasmuch as we have always tried to show that a more gigantic and shameless job has never been perpetrated in any country or under any government pretending to rule for the advantage of the whole community; and our conviction has been strengthened by the sales of last week, that the shares are, as investments, worth almost any premium that buyers like to give for them. One cannot help sighing indeed to think that all this mass of wealth will be apportioned among lucky Government servants and speculative interlopers, and that not a farthing of it will go into the Treasury of the State or be added to the Municipal Fund of Bombay. Our Government has missed a splendid opportunity of raising money by the sale of its public lands which would have sufficed to pay for the cost of building a new and magnificent Bombay worthy to be the capital of India. It now feels and acknowledges its mistake; but its repentance, however sincere, does not avail to redeem the mischief that a persistence in wrong-doing has effected; and the fair fame of the Bombay Government will never recover the shock it has sustained by the completion of the recent compact with the Bombay Reclamation Company. As censors of public morals, we are justified in saying that the formation of that Company has done more to encourage gambling and all kinds of immoral speculations in Bombay than all the Time-Bargains that ever dismayed the minds of the honourable authors of the Wagers Bill.

To the thinking man, or even to one who reads for mere amusement, there are few subjects more fraught with interest than the life of our ancestors. History in these days has assumed an entirely new aspect. Formerly we were content with an elaborate panorama showing us a number of battles, sieges, and congresses grouped round an occasional shadowy figure. The dry bones of old chronicles were covered hastily with any dress supplied by the imagination of the narrator, and the result was displayed to us as a faithful representation of the past. Cato was represented with a full-bottomed wig and knee-breeches, and apparently no eye was alive to the incongruity. But now, thanks in a great measure to Lord Macaulay, we have been educated to better things, and we are no longer content with fancy-dressed puppets. We demand to know what our ancestors really were, what they thought, how they dressed, what sort of houses they lived in, and even what they ate. Cato must appear in orthodox Roman costume or he will be hissed off the stage. Historians now have to dilate upon matters which not many years ago would have been considered below the dignity of history, and by attention to such apparent minutiæ are enabled to lay before us our ancestors as they really were—human beings like ourselves and not the lay-figures that used to be substituted.

In consequence of this awakened taste numerous manuscripts, old books, and newspapers, illustrating the past, have been extracted from and edited as *mémoires pour servir*; and we are glad to see that Anglo-Indians, instead of being as heretofore isolated from the general current of home feeling, are participating in it and contributing even their quota. We have to thank Mr. Seton Karr, of the Bengal Civil Service, for a very interesting brochure which supplies a long-existing want. Hitherto we have known but little of the social lives of those of our countrymen who have preceded us in India. The names and exploits, even the mode of life of the leading princes of India, have long been familiar to us; but who knew of Ovenden, Anngier, and Child till introduced to them by the late lamented Mr. Anderson in his "English in Western India?" That interesting narrative, however, stops short at the year 1708, and from that time we are in darkness as to the manner of life of our exiled forefathers—a darkness on which considerable light has now been thrown by Mr. Seton Karr's volume of "Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes* of the years 1784 to 1788, showing the political and social condition of the English in India eighty years ago."

It appears that the compiler, who is President of a Commission appointed to examine the Government records and destroy such as are useless, in the course of his duties lighted upon certain volumes of a weekly paper entitled *The Calcutta Gazette and Oriental Advertiser*. Finding on examination that the volumes contained, to use his own words, much information, literary, political, and social, and threw a strong light on the habits and customs of our grandfathers, Mr. Seton Karr, with the sanction of Government, has published Selections which he divides into three heads, official, editorial, and advertisements.

The period referred to in these Selections is one of great interest. During the four years ending with 1788, Warren Hastings left Calcutta and returned to England to encounter the indignant eloquence of Burke. We learn from the work under notice how popular he was in India and with what disgust his accusers were regarded. Numbers of addresses from all classes of the community were presented to him, and the papers keenly chronicle the number of times he and Mrs. Hastings were received at Court, and hope earnestly that he may triumph over "the apparent malevolence of his adversaries." We hear of the arrival of his successor, Lord Cornwallis, whose instalment in the office of Governor General was celebrated, after a favourite custom of the last century, with a copy of Latin verses addressed "ad populos Indiæ in adventum Comitis Cornwallis," the said verses, we may remark in passing, not being very remarkable for elegance of Latinity. We have an interesting account of the release of certain English officers who had been imprisoned by Tippoo, and a piteous narration of the sufferings they underwent, together with a song of ten stanzas in length composed by one of them, "a gentleman of the Navy."

As residents in India in those days could not run home Overland and had to make up their minds to spend their lives in the country, they wisely determined to make themselves as pleasant as possible. With this view they reproduced to the best of their ability the amusements and comforts of England, and made Calcutta something like London. They had their assembly rooms where balls and masquerades were given regularly; Hamlet, the Merchant of Venice, and others of Shakespeare's plays were constantly acted; and there were concerts at which such music as Handel's Messiah was performed. All readers of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" will remember what an important element in the social life of the 18th century taverns formed, and this element was not neglected in India. The London and Harmonic Taverns and others were to the denizen of Calcutta what the Mitre and Turk's Head were to the Johnsons and Barkes in London. Turtle was procurable at these places occasionally, of which due notice was given in the papers. There were houses, too, at which oysters were put through a course of preparation and cleansing, after which they were were served up with porter. Lotteries on a very extensive scale were a favourite amusement; and no advertisements occur more frequently than those relating to this fashionable species of gambling. We find constant mention of duels sometimes followed by the trial of one of the parties, but the result was always a verdict of "not guilty." Hair-dressing was an important occupation, and several professors of pomatum seem to have set up establishments in Calcutta; one of them "takes four rupees for dressing a lady, two rupees for a gentleman; and six rupees for cutting hair." Another proposes himself to the ladies of the settlement to dress hair daily at two gold mohurs a month. "He will also instruct the slaves at a moderate price." The latter announcement will seem rather startling to some of our readers who may be unaware that not very long ago slaves were kept by our predecessors in India. Fancy the following advertisement at the present day:—

SLAVE BOYS RUN AWAY.

On the 15th October last, two slave boys (with the letters V. D. marked on each of their right arms above the elbow, named Sam and Tom, about eleven years of age, and exactly of a size) ran away with a great quantity of plate, &c. &c. This is to request, if they offer their services to any gentlemen, they will be so kind as to examine their arms, keep them confined, and inform the owner. A reward of one hundred Sicca rupees will be given to any black man to apprehend and deliver them up.

We should like to know if Lieutenant J. H. Valentin Dubois, by whom this grammatical advertisement is signed, recovered his slaves.

On the whole, as we have, seen our ancestors seem to have made themselves more at home in India than is the wont of their successors; they appear too to have been less at the mercy, or more energetic in resisting the extortion, of the natives, than we are. A useful hint might be taken now from the following advertisement:—

17th March 1785.

"Great inconveniences arising to gentlemen keeping horses in Calcutta, from the rascality of sirvars and syces, and from a collusion of the sirvars, syces, and the moodies who supply them with gram, and the price of the article being always enhanced by a combination among the dealers in it, it is offered to their consideration to advance the amount of six months' gram for each horse to a person who will bring forward a plan for the general supply of the place, if he is encouraged so to do, and will deliver the gram either daily, weekly, or monthly, as directed throughout the year, at the average price of the article for seven years last past.

We find some time afterwards a European firm named Messrs J. Davidson and Co. setting up an establishment to obviate the necessity of employing dhobies, where washing and mangling were done in European fashion at the very moderate rate of six rupees per mensem for each lady or gentleman.

The advertisements of articles imported for sale from Europe are interesting. It is curious to read of the "Ramblers," Goldsmith's works, Richardson's and Fielding's novels, among the "latest publications." From the lists of stores advertised we find that beer in those days by no means held its present rank as the favourite beverage. Claret, hock, port, and cydr, seem to have been most generally drunk. Among the articles for sale we find mention of "perambulators," which we had thought was a recent invention.

Ensigns endeavouring to make both ends meet on their scanty means will sympathize with the following effusion: pay in those days was only half of the present rate:—

I am a younger son of Mars, and spend my time in carving
A thousand different ways and means to save myself from starving;
Eye how with servant's wages, Sirs, and clothes can I contrive
To rent a house, and feed myself, on scanty ninety-five?

Six mornings out of seven, I lie in bed to save
The only coat my pride can boast, the service ever gave;
And six times eating twice a day, as gentlemen, I strive
To measure out my frugal meal by scanty ninety-five.

The sun sunk down in Thetis' lap, I quit my weary cot
And straight prepare my ballsetts head or liver or tin pot;
For Khitmodgar or Cook I've not, to keep my fire alive,
But puff and blow, and blow and puff, on scanty ninety-five.

My evening dinner german-sized I buckle on my shoes,
And stroll among my brother subs in quest of better news;
But what alas! can they expect from orders to derive,
Which scarce can give them any hopes of keeping ninety-five.

The cut-chat hour spent in grief, I trudge it home again,
And try by smoking half the night to smoke away my pain;
But all my hopes are fruitless, and I must still contrive
To do the best a hero can on scanty ninety-five.

Alack! that I e'er left my friends to seek my fortune here,
And give my solid pudding up for quite uncertain fare;
Oh! had I chose the Church, and stood or kicked at Arrive,
I had not known what 'tis to live on scanty ninety-five.

Aggrieved subalterns were not the only ones who courted the Muse. The last century was an eminently versifying age, and that the taste for writing so-called poetry extended to India we have ample proof in the volume before us, which contains numerous poetical epistles and addresses, besides complimentary verses to various belles of the settlement.

We had marked many passages for quotation; especially a memorandum by Warren Hastings in favour of free-trade, which shows how far he was in advance of his time; but our limited space forbids further extracts. We have said enough to justify our opinion of the book; and we would advise those who wish to know how our grandfathers lived, and dressed, and amused themselves in Calcutta eighty years ago, to procure Mr. Seton Karr's little work and read it through. We trust the reception the book meets with will induce the compiler to publish a second series, as he has stated his intention of doing if he gets sufficient encouragement.

THE INDIAN AND CHINESE COOLIES.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the neighbourhood in which the large gangs of Chinese coolies imported into Bombay by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., for employment on the works of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, has been kept in a perpetual state of alarm for months past, owing to the outrageous violence of these savages, who have set all law at defiance, and have not hesitated to commit murder, we are now threatened with a second invasion of some five or six thousand more of these ruffians, which, it is stated, is about to take place under the auspices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., the agents of the Bombay Reclamation Company. There are, we understand, already upwards of five thousand Chinese on the Island, including the old residents, and with the reinforcement now threatened Esqui will be enabled to make short work with the "outside barbarians," unless the police and the garrison be very much strengthened; the cost of which should be charged to those at whose door the danger lies. It is already more than the police can do, to hold the Mazagon division of the Chinese forces in check; whilst at Elephanta, the other day, they held complete possession of the Island, overawed the few Europeans and Portuguese employed there as Overseers of the works, and deliberately and audaciously committed a preconcerted and most cruel murder in the open light of day, in their presence. The Europeans, who did all in their power to prevent this atrocity, were utterly powerless to save the unfortunate wretch from the shocking death to which he was doomed—his murderers having first cut his throat, and, whilst he was being carried to the hospital, stoned him to death, and afterwards cut his body in pieces. It is true that a number of the ringleaders in the outrage have since been captured by the Tannah Police, under the direction of Major Henderson, the Superintendent, and are about to be placed on their trial before the Session Judge of the Konkan; but as there is no *corpus delicti*—the body having been removed and either destroyed or concealed—it is quite possible that, by the refinements of English law, the murderers may escape capital punishment. According to the ruling of Lord Hale, which we have seen applied to a similar case in Bombay, it is considered always unsafe to inflict capital punishment in cases where the body of the person believed to have been murdered is not produced in evidence against the accused. We allude particularly to a case which was tried, some years ago, in the Bombay Supreme Court, in which a number of fishermen were convicted of the murder of one of their castemen in a quarrel about their rights to some fishing stakes just outside the mouth of the harbour. In this case, the victim of this outrage was first knocked on the head by a boat's tiller, and then thrown overboard and his body not afterwards found. The Jury convicted the prisoners, and Sir John Wither Awdry, the presiding Judge, sentenced the ringleader to be hanged, and the rest to transportation for life. Afterwards, upon the petition of the Jury, who quoted the dictum of Lord Hale as the ground for their appeal for mercy, Sir John recommended the commutation of the sentence, and the condemned man was, eventually, transported for life; and, if our memory serves us aright, the supposed murdered man turned up some years afterwards, he having been kept in concealment all that time by his relatives and caste-fellows, between whom and the convicted parties there had been a long-standing feud.

The reason given by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. for the importation of coolies from China, we understand, is, that they are a more able-bodied, hardy race, than Indian labourers, and can do more work. But when it is considered that the Chinese receive double the pay, as least, of the Indian coolies, and are the most impracticable race to deal with that is probably to be met with in Asia; and usually give far more trouble to their employers than the people of this country; the benefit gained by their employment is very doubtful. The Chinese recently employed here on the Land Reclamation works are a standing menace to the police and all the authorities of the Island; and unless better order is taken regarding them by their employers, Government should insist upon their immediate deportation, and prevent the importation of further supplies of this kind of labour. There is only one other means, short of this, which seems calculated to abate the present nuisance; and that is, to insist upon the importers of these labourers maintaining a separate Police force, at their own cost, to be placed under the Commissioner of Police. The present strength of the force is already unequal to the ordinary duties it has to perform, and must be increased shortly. We do not intend our remarks to apply to the importation of *skilled* labour from China. This is, perhaps, necessary; but we must emphatically protest against the promiscuous introduction of thousands of these foreigners; most of whom are the sweepings of the jails of Hongkong and Canton. This is quite unnecessary, for this Presidency is teeming with labourers of all classes; who might be employed on the works now being carried out for greater works in an efficient manner, under European superintendence, than those of any of the Bombay Land Reclamation Companies. In proof of this, we have merely to point to the Railway works—and, more particularly, to the Bhore Ghaut Incline, the *ne plus ultra* of Railway engineering. That magnificent work, which can challenge comparison with any Railway work in the world, and which, for Engineering difficulties is excelled by none; that triumph of European science and skill was entirely the work of native artisans and labourers, carried on under European supervision. Not a single Chinaman or other foreign Asiatic was ever employed upon it. Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, the Engineers, whose names will ever be associated with this work, as the men who carried out the plans conceived by the late lamented Mr. Berkley (as well as Mr. Berkley himself), have borne the highest possible testimony to the tractibility and good discipline maintained by the immense gangs of labourers employed on the Railway works. On the Bhore Ghaut Incline alone, 40,000 men have been employed at one time; and this grand army of labourers was so well organised, that during the seven years these works were under construction there was only one disturbance, in which a single gang only took part; which was caused by a misunderstanding between them and a European Overseer who had just joined the works. As a proof of the honesty of these people, who only claimed their just rights—though, it must be admitted, in a turbulent and unlawful manner—we may state that on the spot where the disturbance was going on there were ranges of tables laid out, in the open air, upon which many thousand rupees, in silver and copper change, were arranged for the payment of these workmen; yet not a single piece of all that money was touched, although the rioters might have plundered the whole of it with the most perfect impunity. Messrs. Adamson and Clowser had great tact in dealing with the natives; and as they themselves invariably treated them with justice, and would not permit their European subordinates to oppress them in any way, they were looked up to with a respect bordering on veneration, and could have commanded the whole labour of the Presidency if they had had need of it. If the Reclamation Companies of Bombay had men like these at the head of the affairs, they would not require to send beyond the Ghauts to ensure a steady flow into the Island of more labour—and that, too, of a far better quality than can be got, for their purposes, from China—than they could find employment for. As another proof that there can really be no want of labourers here, we may state that thousands of coolies are annually shipped from Bombay to the Mauritius, for employment there on the sugar plantations. Under any circumstances, however, until our own labour market is exhausted, it seems as impolitic as it is unpatriotic to seek for it amongst the convicts and galley-slaves of China.

It appears, from the published Tables showing the figures of merit of the several corps serving in the Bengal Presidency which have gone through the annual course of musketry drill and practice for the year 1863-64, that the shooting during that period has, on the whole, improved; and His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose has noticed, with much satisfaction, the zealous and successful efforts made by Her Majesty's 42nd Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch), and Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, to gain a high figure; which have been rewarded by these two distinguished regiments standing at the head of the list. The figure of merit of the 42nd is 46·21, and that of the 34th 46·12. The two regiments next in merit are the 91st and 77th, whose figures are 42·79 and 42·56 respectively.

THE *Englishman*:—"The Government has been for some time watching the conduct of the Nawab of Kotah, who has been building a strong fortification in his province. The Government has insisted on demolishing it, and the Nawab finds he must consent."

THE same:—"Some time since we stated that certain Attornies of the High Court had brought to the notice of the Governor-General, that subjects of the Rajpootana States were in the habit of purchasing goods in Calcutta on credit, and on return to their own country setting their creditors at defiance, as no redress could be obtained on the native State. The Governor-General informed them that there were courts in the native States to refer to, but this was unsatisfactory, as the Chief ruler gave impartial decisions. The matter was brought before the Secretary of State, and we understand, that after his despatch received on the subject, the Governor-General will take some more stringent measures, and that some enactment may soon appear on the subject."

THE same:—"The Secretary of State has decided, we understand, that all churches built by Government, are to be available for Presbyterians, and that in all cases where a church is built at the public expense, a complete title must be made out in the name of the Government of India."

THE same:—"Several soldiers who had been summarily dismissed the service have lately petitioned the Secretary of State for their arrears of pay. They stated that they had served for 19 years, and were then dismissed with several months' pay due to them. The Secretary of State, we are informed, rejected their petition, and confirmed the decision of the Governor-General that those soldiers had been turned out of the service for disgraceful conduct before the enemy, they were not entitled to any arrears of pay."

THE same:—"The *Java Times* of the 26th ultimo says, that an insane attempt at revolt had lately been discovered. The leader is a young man of 'an ambitious turn of mind,' and was employed in a subordinate position in the High Court at Batavia. He had persuaded a few native soldiers of the garrison to join him, but the plot was discovered before it reached maturity, and the author has been sent to prison to await the pleasure of the authorities as to his future disposal."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in concurrence with the Government, has ordered a Mountain Train Battery of the Artillery of the Punjab Regular Force, to march from the North-West Frontier to Allahabad, in view of the contingency of hostilities being carried on against the Bhootanese in the coming cold season, in which case the Battery will continue its march down country and take part in the military operations to open our Eastern frontier. But in the event of the Bhootanese submitting, suing for pardon and satisfying the British Government, the officers and men of the Mountain Train Battery will make over their guns, which are 6-pounder Armstrongs, to the Eurasian Company of Artillery stationed at Cherra Poonjee, and having done so, will march back to the Punjab. This is the only military move which has, as yet, been made or ordered, with a view to probable hostilities in Bhootan; none of the native regiments at Barrackpore or elsewhere, having received any notice or warning on the subject, and the same may be said of the European corps at or near the Presidency."

Our Local Chamber of Commerce, upon whom by the bye you administered the other day rather a severe rebuke not taken I grieve to say in a friendly way, has changed its President and seems to have benefitted thereby. Mr. Tolputs, the newly-appointed Chairman, has written a very sensible and well pointed letter to the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, acknowledging with considerable force the monstrous delays which take place in the working of the Electric Telegraph in this part of the country, and earnestly asking the Supreme Government to interfere. It is high time something was done. That frightful system of circumlocution by which all complaints from the three Presidencies have to be addressed to the complaint office in Calcutta effectually destroys all means of redress, and those who have suffered from the negligence or chicanery now so universally complained of have not even the satisfaction of knowing that the subordinates in fault have received a severe wigging. Even if the Calcutta complaint office was disposed to *move on* and act more in conformity with the spirit of the times, it would be manifestly absurd to suppose that one office could properly regulate and perform the duties of three. I have heard it stated that the European Telegraph clerks pass the time in calmly arranging and comfortably depositing their respective calves on their desks, sipping mild brandy pawnee, and smoking Manillas the best part of the day. If such is the case one can easily trace the inefficiency now rampant in the Department.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Temple to officiate as President of the Municipal Commissioner for Madras during the absence of Major Bell has been conveyed in a manner rather unfavourable to that officer. No one would for a moment think of detracting from the merits of Col. Temple, as he is known to be a hard-working and intelligent officer; but still it would, if the true appointment was not a political one, seem that Col. Temple now holds the office of Superintendent of Stamps (a very lucrative appointment) and could not devote that attention to Municipal matters which the welfare of the Town imperatively demands at the hands of the President of the Municipal Association.

We are having charming weather, early sea breezes, and evenings and nights cool and pleasant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 26TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Alexandria* from Mauritius anchored.

MADRAS, 28TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.

MASULIPATAM, 28TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Arabia* from Madras anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 27TH AUGUST.

H. M. Steamer *Vigilant* sailed for Calcutta.

NEGAPATAM, 26TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Jaffna* sailed for Colombo.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

At the Council held at Poona, on Saturday last, the 27th instant, it was decided, after some debate, that the Bombay Municipal Bill should be presented after a fortnight.

There was a full meeting of the Council, and after the preliminary business had been disposed of the Hon. Michael Scott commenced to talk about his "Wagers Bill." According to our report Mr. Scott said, at the last meeting he had promised to state what course he intended to pursue with regard to the Wagers Bill. It was suggested to send it in its present shape, with the connected papers on it to Simla. He did not concur in this; he preferred going on with the Bill. The majority of the Members were opposed to Sections 7 and 8. He would at their next meeting move that they be expunged, and would place in the hands of the Secretary other amendments which he wanted to bring forward. It was advisable to avoid any mishap, not to send the Bill now for the sanction of the Governor General, but after it had finally received the stamp of the Council, i. e., passed. In this view, he was supported by its *parent*, the Hon'ble Mr. Westropp.

His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield said that a constitutional point was involved in this question. If he recollected rightly, the President had decided that the Bill should be sent to Simla. It was the duty of the Executive Council to make that requisite reference, and, therefore in his Legislative capacity he would object to the Hon'ble Mr. Scott's proceeding with the Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Frere concurred with His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, and said that he was desirous to ascertain whether the Governor-General's Council intended to bring in a Bill of that nature for the whole of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels said that looking at the exceptional character of the Bill, and taking the sense of the Executive and Legislative body into consideration, the prudent course was to submit the Bill for the Governor General's sanction now.

The President explained the position in which the Council was placed with regard to the Bill. The suggestion he had made the other day was perfectly personal. He did not pledge himself to send the Bill to the Government of India, but left the subject to the Member who was in charge of the Bill to exercise his own discretion. He was, therefore, not justified to go contrary to the proposal of the Mover (Mr. Scott), inasmuch as he so wished to proceed with the Bill here, and after it being passed, to send it for the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General.

The consideration of the Bill in detail will be taken on Saturday next.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels asked leave to bring in a "Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons throughout the Presidency of Bombay." He said, that the practice of selling arsenic and other poisonous substances had been much complained of in the districts of Bombay. It afforded every facility for the commission of crime. There were many instances to show the general truthfulness of his remark; he did not like to mention them; but the public had lately been horror-stricken by the poisoning of fifteen boys of the Byculla Schools. It was very desirable to introduce a measure, which would effectually check the evil. Regulations 14 and 21 of 1827 were vague and quite incapable to suppress the evil, his measure was based on an English Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft said that the Regulations which were quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels applied only to the Mofussil; they did not meet the requirements of Bombay wherein they were particularly needed. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Frere to embody this subject in the *Bombay Municipal Bill*, but he thought it was the Police who had the supervision of matters of this kind, he thought, the proposed legislation for regulating and restricting the sale of poisons by legislative enactment.

The President sus[illegible] was granted to the Ho[illegible] in the Bill.

The Council was adj[illegible] 3rd September 1864, at 11 [illegible]

BOMBAY

THE Public Works Congress will [illegible] day, in the Legislative Council's Office, Civ[illegible] Poona.

HER HIGHNESS SECUNDER BEGUM of Bhopal gave a splendid entertainment to the European and Native Gentry of Poona on Friday last.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRUCE, C. B., Inspector General of Police in India, is at present a guest of His Excellency the Governor at Dapoorie.

WE hear that Dr. Haug has received great support from certain influential Parsees, who have subscribed for a large number of copies of his new work on the Parsee religion which will be published in a month or two.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Saladin*, Captain J. S. Murray, which leaves this day for China &c., carries on board 8182 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. Murdock.

For Madras.—Mr. S. J. Simson.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—We are informed that the ship *Macgregors*, Captain Pyton, bound to Calcutta, in Pilotage charge of Messrs. Tucker and Edgings, senior and junior Pilots, whilst weighing anchor on Saturday last, drifted with the tide and fouled the *Birkley*, Captain Purdy, thereby carrying away part of her own mizen rigging and the *Birkby's* jib or spanker boom.

THE buggies, baggy wallahs, and their horses are getting from bad to worse. The wretched state of the streets from mud, and the careless manner in which quantities of loose metal, without being rolled in, is thrown about, have nearly done up the public vehicles and their respectable drivers; and the high prices of fodder will soon in all probability do the same for their proprietors.

ROWJEE SUBEDAR'S CASE.—We understand that Mr. R. B. Barton, Barrister-at-Law, will appear this day at the Mazagon Police Office, before Mr. Brown, and make an application on behalf of Rowjee Subedar against whom a charge of false imprisonment and attempt at extortion has been preferred by a woman; to the effect that a day be fixed for the examination of defendant's witnesses, with a view to clear him from various reports that have been spread against him.

THE whole of the Lascar crew of the ship *Canna Family* were charged before Mr. Oliver, at the Fort Police Office, on Saturday, with refusing to heave anchor and proceed to sea, unless they received an advance of wages and got leave to go ashore. This very modest request not being complied with, the whole of the men refused duty, and the ship was in consequence detained. The prisoners were ordered to be sent on board and informed that if they refused duty again they would be severely punished.

THE price of gram has come down considerably since the arrival of several vessels laden with that commodity from Calcutta. Gram which was fetching Rs. 60 to Rs. 55 per candy can now be procured for Rs. 45 to Rs. 38. The exorbitant rates demanded for gram (or hay) is, however, fearful, rising at the rate of Rs. 10 a week and has now reached the alarming figure of Rs. 50 per thousand. Can nothing be done to put down this state of things, brought about by the combination of the native dealers; for, as far as we know there is no scarcity of the article?

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Borea Bunder Railway Station, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer, named Gopal Rugsett, aged about sixteen years, who, it appears, was weeding and cleaning the line under some goods wagons when the shunting engine was suddenly attached to the train. The shock caused the man to fall under the wheel of a wagon which went over him and killed him on the spot. The Coroner, Mr. R. B. Barton, recorded the evidence of the brother of the deceased and a Hindoo labourer, and the enquiry was then adjourned; to be held this day in the Bombay Town Hall at 10 A. M.

THE AHMEDABAD DONKEY CASE.—In a certain case some time ago tried by Mr. E. P. Down, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, a female donkey was under the Levitical law sentenced by the Judge to be hanged by the neck until dead. The owner of the donkey, not being satisfied with the decision of the Judge, appealed to the High Court on or about the 25th of July last, praying that the sentence should be stayed until the proceedings of the case before Mr. Down should be received. An order was accordingly sent to the Judge to send up the proceedings, which he complied with. The Judges (Sir Joseph Arnould and the Hon'ble Mr. Warden) before whom the case came on for argument on Thursday last, without hearing the argument of Mr. Dhirajlall, who appeared on behalf of the appellant, (the donkey) ordered that the animal be returned to its proper owner unconditionally.

In addition to the numerous promotions made amongst the officers of the P. and O. Company during the past few months, we have now much pleasure in adding two others. The *Siberia*, which leaves this day for China, is commanded by Mr. J. S. Murray, recently chief officer of the *Malta*, this being his maiden trip as Captain. Mr. John S. Joyner, whilom Chief officer of the *Bourree*, has been appointed Commander of the *China*, which vessel goes home under sail. Both these promotions have given great satisfaction, the above named gentleman being highly respected and deservedly popular.

A PORTION of the crew of the ship *Western Empire* applied to the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police on Saturday, and stated that the ship, which was about proceeding to sea, was leaky and unseaworthy. The Worship advised them to see the Marine Surveyor, and get his opinion, as in the event of their refusing to go to sea vessel and if being afterwards found to be unseaworthy they would render themselves liable to imprisonment. The captain

secure by the throat, threw him down, and sat upon his chest, while the other prisoner held his legs. Wunna then stuffed some sand into his (prosecutor's) mouth and bound him hands and feet with his turban and turned him over on his face, upon which he (prosecutor) began to make a choke, when Wunna struck him a severe blow with his fist. Both the prisoners then removed the ornaments from his person, and Dheera said "he will die now;" they then left their victim and made off with their booty. After lying on the sand for a little while the prosecutor heard some one passing, and called out as well as he was able, when a man came to his assistance and he managed to crawl to a Marwaree's shop a short distance off, when information was given to the police and the injured man taken to the Hospital. Shortly afterwards the prisoners were taken into custody and, subsequently, the whole of the property was discovered.

The case stands adjourned for further investigation.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*27th August.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—A Mahomedan lad, named Mohideen Ibrahim, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 49, the property of one Ismail Oomar, an oilman.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, who lives in Bhendy Bazar Road, it appeared that on the night of Wednesday last, at eleven o'clock, he went to bed in his room on the ground floor. At that time his box and its contents were safe under his cot. On the following morning, at about three o'clock, on hearing a noise in the street, he got up and found his door open. Immediately the prosecutor went into the street and saw the accused in custody of police officers. They had a box in their possession. He claimed the box and its contents.

Mahomed Bapoo, P. C. No. 802, stated that, on the morning of Thursday last at three o'clock, while he was on duty at the Bhendy Bazar Road, he saw the prisoner carrying this box towards Byculla. He called him and asked him who he was, but the accused did not answer, and began to run; the policeman followed him and arrested him. He had a box under one of his arms which, he said, was his own. Witness called out, when persons came there, and among them the prosecutor, who claimed the box and its contents.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he was arrested in a house where he was asleep.

Mr. Woosh.p found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 9th August 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

(In Chambers.)

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

Khatao Ludha vs. *The Hon'ble H. H. Scott and two others.*

Mr. Justice Westropp, on rejecting the plaint in the above mentioned cause, stated his reasons for adopting that course in the following minute:—

The plaintiff in this cause seeks to recover, with interest at 9 per cent., a sum of Rs. 27,500 paid on the 13th July 1864, by him to the Asiatic Banking Corporation on account of the defendants who are alleged in the plaint to have been then and for some months previously "the Promoters of a certain unregistered and unincorporated commercial partnership, Company, or Association, consisting of persons then unincorporated, and called by the said Promoters the Bombay Reclamation Company, by them represented to be a Company then having a capital of rupees two crores or twenty millions divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each."

The plaintiff alleges that he purchased on the 11th July 1864 at an auction of 400 shares in the Company, one of those shares at a premium of Rs. 27,500, and paid for it on that day into the Asiatic Banking Corporation to the credit and at the request of the defendants that sum and a further sum of Rs. 5,000, the amount of the first call, and obtained two acknowledgments which are set forth in the plaint. He does not offer to abandon or ask to be relieved from the share purchased by him nor does he demand a refund of the sum of Rs. 5,000 paid in respect of the first call. He merely seeks to recover, with interest, the sum of Rs. 27,500 premium. He rests his title to that relief upon what he avers to be false and fraudulent representations, alleged by him to have been made by the defendants in three documents, the contents of which are set forth in the plaint, and which documents are annexed to it.

The first is described in the plaint as "a certain printed prospectus or advertisement of the intended sale by auction," published previously to that sale and on or about the 30th of July 1864. The two others are the acknowledgments already mentioned. On an attentive perusal of the plaint, which was submitted to me by Mr. Anstey as counsel for the plaintiff, and on comparing it with Act XIX. of 1857, I entertained a strong impression that the plaint disclosed no sufficient cause of action, and therefore ought to be rejected under the 52nd section of the Code of Civil Procedure—Act VIII. of 1859. The importance of the case, and the large number of persons whose interests it might affect, induced me to refrain from arriving at any decision upon it without further consideration. I mentioned my first impression to Mr. Anstey and requested him to name the single authorities as he conceived tended to support the plaint. With that request he kindly and promptly complied by supplying me with the following list of decisions:—

[illegible] 2 Ves. and Beames C. B. 345. [illegible] 4 Beng. 5. Corybrace v. New Brunswick Railway Co. 1 Giff. 253. Robson v. The Earl of [illegible] 3 Ves. & B. 243. Jones v. Lees 2 Exch. 233. Peto 2 E. and B. 476. Denton v. G. N. Railway 2 E. and B. 399. Watson v. Cracknell 12 Q. B. 856. Bagnall v. Watson 4 Jur.: N. S. 14. Regina v. Timothy, Foster and Fin: 39. Bedford v. Bagshaw 4 H. and N. 538; also reported in 29 Law Journal Exch: 59. Fox v. Clifton 6 Bing: 776. Barrow v. Wood 8 Beav. 602. Pickford v. Davis 5 M. and W. 2. Athenæum Life Assurance Co. v. Pooley 7 W. R. 167, also reported in 32 Law Times O. S. 247. New Brunswick and Canada Railway Co. v. Muggeridge 9 W. R. 196. Alanson v. Fredericks 2 New Rep: 514, also reported in 9 Law Times N. S. 82. Chaplin v. Metropolitan Railway Co. 11 W. R. 481, also reported in 8 Law Times N. S. 556. Clarke v. Dickson 6 Com: B. N. S. 453. Clarke v. Dickson, Ellis Blackburn and Ellis Rep: 148. Manuel v. The Midland, &c., Railway Co. 11 Weekly Reporter 768, also reported 8 Law Times N. S. 556.

A careful examination of those authorities has not altered my opinion. Many of them are disposed of by the fact that the plaintiff does not rest this action upon an alleged total failure of consideration, or upon a rescission of his contract to become a shareholder in the Bombay Reclamation Company. He does not allege that the enterprize is abortive: on the contrary, he is apparently well satisfied to remain a shareholder. His action is based solely upon alleged fraudulent misrepresentation. Deceit is the gist of his action, and in order to sustain it he must show that representations have been made to him before calculated to induce that him. He attempts to do this by setting forth in his plaint the prospectus and acknowledgments already mentioned. He does not pretend that there were any other or further representations made to him than those contained in the documents in question. Assuming the representations contained in them as false and fraudulent, and as made by the defendants with fraudulent intentions. The averments in the plaint that the plaintiff was by those documents induced to believe that the Company was one, at the time of his purchase, registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and subsisting as such, and in the enjoyment of limited liability, are of no avail, if the representations contained in the documents were not sufficient to warrant a rational person in forming such a belief. A plaintiff cannot, by dint of strong descriptive averment, or by epithets however powerful, confer upon the documents to which they are applied, an import which those documents do not fairly bear. If, however, they do contain any sufficient misrepresentation to persons dealing with those who put them forward, there is no doubt the injured parties are entitled to redress. Persons, who circulate false prospectuses and reports with a view to induce people to take shares, are answerable in damages to those who take shares on the faith of such reports: Upland v. Chilton, Denton v. Great Northern Railway), and an action for misrepresentation is sustainable although there may have been no immediate communication between the plaintiff and the defendant. (Clarke v. Dickson 6 Common Bench Rep. N. S. 453, and see also 1 E. B. and E. 148 Botford v. Cooper, Dudgeon 3 Macq. Cases 758, Lindley's Supplement 60. Amongst the cases named by Mr. Anstey the most important perhaps is the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited) v. Muggeridge 9 Weekly Reporter 193, 197. First, however, was an equity suit by the Company to compel the defendant to specifically perform an alleged contract on his part to take shares. He, having seen the prospectus of the Company, setting forth numerous details whereby the advantages and capabilities appeared, signed a printed form of application for shares, (such form being a part of the prospectus) and paid the required deposit, and the court, Lord Westbury, Lord Chancellor Kinloresley held that inasmuch as the prospectus contained several serious misrepresentations, the bill must be dismissed, but without costs; inasmuch as the defendant acted without fraud intention, did not repudiate until the shares fell, and even then did not communicate his repudiation to the Company. V. C. Kinloresley, after referring to several portions of the prospectus which as well by their statements as by their omissions were calculated seriously to mislead the defendant and the public—said, "Mr. Muggeridge derived the impression from the prospectus which the language was naturally calculated to produce, and applied for shares, and it was said that he showed want of the care and vigilance, and any one of ordinary capacity would have assumed that the grant was dependant upon the completion of the line to Woodstock: but why was it necessary to assume that condition? There might be some other. At all events, it was necessary to uphold this principle, that where persons issued a prospectus holding out to the public a strong inducement to take shares, and persons did take shares on the representations therein contained, those issues of the prospectus were bound to state everything with strict and scrupulous accuracy, not only abstaining from stating what was untrue, but omitting no fact the existence of which might affect the nature or extent of the privileges and advantages so held out; and had no right to turn round upon those who refused to accept shares on the ground of misrepresentation by saying 'you ought to have been more prudent and vigilant, and applied your reasoning powers to conclude that the account given could not be true.' No doubt, Mr. Muggeridge was not so prudent as he might have been, and, no doubt, if he had enquired at the office of the Company he would have been informed of all the details, for it was not necessary to suppose that there was an intention to fraud. There was certainly sufficient ground for the reasonable observations respecting fraud and consistency so copiously insisted on the leaders of the prospectus in argument. There might in some cases, be inadvertent statements made by those who at the time believed them. His honour then referred to a misrepresentation in the prospectus as to 2,200 acres of land—to drop in the ocean, perhaps, as compared with the 200,000 but not trivial on this question. In these days, when the public were inundated with these speculative undertakings and prospects, some upright, no doubt, but he was sorry to say a great many more traps to catch the unwary—it was necessary to maintain the principle of perfect truthfulness." The doctrine laid down by V. C. Kindersley, in that case is no doubt both sound and deserving of the utmost respect and attention. I should not hesitate to apply that doctrine to the present case were its facts similar to those on which V. C. Kindersley had to adjudicate. The suppression, whether inadvertent or intentional, of facts which if stated would have considerably altered for the worse the complexion of other facts ostentatiously paraded in the prospectus, was a strong feature in that case. The Memorandum and Articles of Association were not referred to in the prospectus, and when they were forwarded to the defendant Muggeridge he refused to sign them. It must be recollected also that it was not, as here, the case of a shareholder seeking to recover damages for alleged deceit, but it was an attempt by a company to compel the defendant specifically to perform an agreement to become a shareholder. The Company itself was seeking Equity and it was therefore so much the more bound to show that it had behaved fairly and equitably towards the defendant In the case of Conybeare v. the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company (Limited) 6 Jurist N. S. 161-166, S. C., 1 Giffard 339 which was a suit by a shareholder against the same Company to rescind a contract for the purchase of shares and for the purpose of having the purchase-money repaid by the Company, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, who dismissed the bill without costs, said—"This is a suit to rescind a purchase made by the plaintiff of certain shares in a Joint Stock Company, on the ground that the plaintiff was induced to make the purchase by misrepresentation. *To establish a case of this kind it is generally necessary that there be clear evidence that something was positively and erroneously stated or unfairly concealed, of such a nature as materially to influence the mind of a purchaser who was using proper caution and diligence in the transaction.*" Vice Chancellor was of opinion that the misrepresentation was not proved. The Lords Justices on appeal reversed his decision. (1 DeGex F. and J. 578). On further appeal, however, the House of Lords reversed the decree of the Lords Justices and affirmed (except as to costs) that of the Vice-Chancellor (6 Law Times N. S. 109 S. C. 8 Jurist N. S. 575) The Lord Chancellor there says: "It is most essential in the administration of justice in a Court of Equity that the nature of the case, when it is constituted of fraud, should be most accurately and fully stated in the bill of the plaintiff. It is impossible to give relief merely upon a general charge that something has been done by a party or has been obtained by a party under the influence of fraud. It must be shown in what the fraud consists and how it has been effected," &c., (6 Law Times N. S. 110.) He further said (page 113.) "When the respondent (the plaintiff Conybeare) took these shares and paid for them, in the eye of the law and by the force of the statute under which this Company was formed, he must be considered to have actually executed the deed of Association. But the deed of Association recites fully this very act of the (Provincial) Legislature which he alleges to have been suppressed; and the consequence is reduced to this: a gentleman files a bill to set aside a transaction, on the ground of something being withheld from him, which is found to be actually recited in the very deed by which the property is conveyed to him. The attempt therefore to allege a case of suppression in the face of such facts as these, is an attempt which is altogether futile." The facts of that case and the relief sought in it differ from the facts stated and relief sought in the plaint under my consideration. However the doctrine laid down by the Vice-Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor is in some degree applicable to that plaint.

The Marquis of Abercorn's Case 8 Jur. N. S. 951 and Davies' Case.—I bil—apply to a deed of settlement, not to a memorandum of Association or articles of Association which are statutory documents. On the former of these cases Mr. Lindley, in the Supplement to his Treatise on Partnership p. 87—165. comments unfavourably.

In Clarke v. Dickson (already above referred to) 6 Common Bench N. S. 453, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict for £1,600 damages, Chief Justice Cockburn said, p. 470 "the error was "an important misrepresentation, first, as to the party from whom the mine was purchased, and secondly, as to the amount of consideration paid for it—and that it was one which was calculated to exercise a material influence upon the minds of persons who became shareholders is beyond the limit of a doubt." I refrain from expressing my opinion as to whether although the plaintiff does not seek to rescind or set aside his contract to become a shareholder or to be relieved of his share, he can nevertheless maintain his present action upon the authority of Clarke v. Dickson, 1 Ellis Blackburne and Ellis 148, to recover damages for misrepresentation; and, beyond a passing notice of the dictum of Lord Campbell C.J. in that case, that, in an action of deceit the plaintiff if he prove his case "will recover not the original price but whatever is the real damage sustained." I say nothing as to whether the premium which he has paid can be considered as a proper measure of the damage (if any) which he has suffered. Assuming but not asserting that he has no difficulties in those respects to struggle with. I proceed to consider whether he has shown on the face of his plaint that any material misrepresentation has been made to him by the defendants. Have they made in the prospectus either of the two acknowledgments such allegations as might fairly have led him to believe that the Bombay Reclamation Company was, at the time of his purchase of a share, registered under Act XIX. of 1857, and in the enjoyment of limited liability? The use of the word "Limited" in connexion with the name of the Company will be chiefly relied upon as proving that such misrepresentations are to be found in those documents. I however cannot be seen in the prospectus, which is far the most important of the three documents, there were matter sufficient to mislead the plaintiff in that point of fact the Company registered, his plaint is not in my [illegible] In the second paragraph of the prospectus the defendants "being desirous [illegible] to attend at the said auction and [illegible] 4 shares and to persuade the said [illegible] the said partnership Company or [illegible] company of persons respectively engaged [illegible] joyed [illegible] under the Law, Act XIX. of 1857, and [illegible] shares (whereas the liability of every shareholder [illegible] was as the Company registered or incorporated under the said Act XIX. of 1857, and other Acts (whereas the defendants then well knew that the same was not so nor in any other manner registered or incorporated, but it was then in all respects a mere unregistered and unincorporated partnership Company or Association) falsely and fraudulently prepared and published in some of the public daily newspapers and otherwise at Bombay and circulated there for general information a certain printed prospectus or advertisements of the said intended sale by auction which was in the words and figures following that is to say, &c." The plaint then sets out the prospectus published in the *Times of India* of the 6th July 1864.) The third paragraph of the plaint proceeds thus.—"The plaintiff having perused the said printed prospectus or advertisement and being thereby induced to believe that the said partnership Company or Association was then a duly registered Company, under the said Act of shareholders therein, with limited liability, attended the said sale which was held on the 6th day of July 1864, aforesaid, in pursuance of the said prospectus or advertisement at the said office in Marine Street, and thereat bid for and purchased one share of a share of Rs. 10,000, being one of the said 400 shares mentioned in the said prospectus or advertisement and also in this plaint at or for the price or sum of Rs. 27,500 over and above the sum of Rs. 5,000 being the amount of first instalment or call in the said prospectus or advertisement mentioned, and I am not prepared to say that Act XXII. of 1863, affects the present question.

I do not think that the sale of the 400 shares can be considered "carrying on trade or business" within the meaning of the first Section of Act XIX. of 1857. which prohibits the carrying on of trade or business previously to registration. That sale was a special mode of allotment of shares which does not seem to be prohibited by the Act.

The stipulation in the prospectus for subscription of the Memorandum and Articles of Association showed that the Company was not one existing at the time of the passing of Act XIX of 1857, and to which Sections 99 to 101 of that Act would be applicable.

Inasmuch as it appears to me "on the face of the plaint" that "the subject matter of the plaint does not constitute a cause of action," I am compelled by the 32nd Section of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII. of 1859.) to reject the plaint. It appears to have been prepared with all due care and ability and skill, and to put forth the best case that can be made for the plaintiff, and therefore to afford no ground for an exercise of the power of amendment given by that section. The duty, imposed by the same section upon the Court, of rejecting a plaint not disclosing a sufficient cause of action, seems to be a substitute for the much more just and useful system of demurrer which existed both at the plea and equity sides of the Supreme Court. The summary mode of rejection may perhaps be useful in the Mofussil Courts. But I cannot think it a suitable procedure in the High Court at its Original Jurisdiction side. It compels the Judge to whom the plaint is presented to dispose of, as in the present instance, a most important case without hearing counsel. That Section does not contemplate the intervention of the advocate, and even were the Judge invited to go beyond the enactment and to call for such assistance the argument on argument would be necessarily one-sided, the plaintiff only being before the Court at that stage of the cause. The defendant cannot be summoned to appear and answer the plaint until the plaint has been received and registered. Moreover, if the decision of the judge rejecting the plaint be reversed on appeal no Court, I think, is nothing whatever in the Civil Procedure Code to prevent the defendant from again raising the question, by an issue at law, as to whether the plaint discloses any sufficient cause of action. It would be manifestly unjust that he should be debarred from re-agitating that question, inasmuch as the summary rejection of the plaint, by the Judge and the subsequent reception of it on appeal would be both proceedings in the absence of the defendant and on which he had no opportunity of being heard. Hence both of those proceedings may go for nought and at a considerable loss, to the plaintiff, of time and money.

Beyond obtaining from Mr. Anstey the names of the cases on which his client relies, which information was most courteously furnished, I have not felt myself at liberty to seek the assistance of counsel. It would have been much more satisfactory to myself, and, I am convinced, also to the parties interested, that my decision should have been made after hearing the case fully argued on both sides. The absence of such valuable aid, and the importance of the question, the determination of which may affect the title of the Company to premises to the extent of £1,200,000 have induced me to state the grounds, on which my decision rests, at greater length than under other circumstances would have been necessary or proper.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*28th August.*

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Michael Alexander Metzger vs. *L. Bignell Prentice Younghusband, and Charles Compte, trading under the name of Bennett & Co.*

AUCTION DISPUTE.—This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 240, money had and received by defendants, being the proceeds of a second-hand shigram resold by defendants which was purchased by plaintiff at their auction sale. Plaintiff stated that he had bought a shigram at an auction sale at the office of defendants, about three weeks ago, for Rs. 175, immediate payment was asked, but having only Rs. 65 with him he gave that as a deposit and sent his carcoon to his horse for the balance, Rs. 110; on the arrival of his man with the money the office was closed. Plaintiff left for Poona that evening, leaving the money with the carcoon with directions to pay the money to defendants and bring away the shigram. Having returned on the following Friday he, finding the shigram had not been delivered, sent the carcoon again with the money, it was refused, and he was told the shigram had been sold again at a considerable advance upon the price which he had purchased it for. On Monday following he saw the defendant Cowasjee who admitted reselling the shigram.

The defence was that the plaintiff bid for a shigram, it was knocked down to him, he paid Rs. 65, and as no one appeared on his behalf until the following Saturday the shigram had been resold: the defendants had been put to great inconvenience in having to keep the vehicle in their godown; all the week they had made inquiries but could not find the plaintiff, and, no one appearing on the following auction day, the carriage was resold. Mr. Macfarlane here read one of the rules which govern all defendants' auctions, which was to the effect that any property purchased remaining in their rooms more than one day can be resold, and the first purchaser debited with any loss sustained. He also mentioned, which the plaintiff admitted, that on a former occasion the article purchased had neither been paid for or claimed by plaintiff, and had been resold at a loss.

Sadashew Muldar, plaintiff's carcoon, was called and said:—I recollect about three weeks ago taking Rs. 110 to Messrs. Bennett and Co. I saw the defendant Cowasjee. I told him my master had returned from Poona and wanted the shigram; he said it had been sold. I returned and told my master, and we both went to the place together: it was then closed: my master spoke to the sepoy and asked him where Cowasjee lived, he said he did know, the office was closed, and all had gone. I went there in all three times, first with the Rs. 65; secondly, with Rs. 110, which was on Saturday following; and thirdly on the following Monday. My master went to Poona on the evening of the day on which the shigram was purchased. I went with the Rs. 110 seven days after. I received the Rs. 110 on the same day the Rs. 65 were paid: it was then about sunset; and when I arrived at Bennett and Co.'s office it was closed. I did not go again until my sahib returned from Poona: we went together. In the interim, between his departure and return, I kept the money in my house. I used sometimes to go and see if the shigram was still in the same place, but I did not tender the money as I had no orders.

His Honor said that the plaintiff's witness bore out the statement of the defendants, and under the circumstances he was loth to give him a verdict, he had allowed a whole week to elapse before applying for his purchase, whether from his own negligence or his servant's stupidity it was not for them to enquire: he would therefore nonsuit him. Plaintiff had a claim upon defendants which is not before the Court. He would advise plaintiff to come to some understanding with defendants, and if he could not recover the Rs. 65 he could sue for it, and the case should be tried upon its merits.—*Case nonsuited.*

Aga Mahomed Hossein vs. *Ora Issajee.*

This action was for goods sold and delivered, and the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 121, being the value of four Persian carpets sold and delivered to the defendant on the 3rd May last.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant in person.

Mr. Nusserwanjee opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff. He stated that the defendant went to the shop of the plaintiff in the month of May last, and there, after settling the price of four rich carpets, bought them and took delivery, and asked plaintiff to accompany him to his house for payment. They engaged a bullock hackery and drove towards the Fish Market, outside the Fort. On their way the defendant, who appeared to have been actuated by felonious motives, gave the carpets to a friend, telling the plaintiff (who appeared to be rather surprised at the transaction) that the payment would be all right. They alighted before a house defendant said this is my house, but you had better call to-morrow as all the inmates have gone abroad. The plaintiff called at a neighbouring establishment to enquire if that was the defendant's house, when looking round, found he had been absent two months after defendant was apprehended and prosecuted as the Fort Police Court on a charge of fraudulently inducing the plaintiff to part with his property. Upon the evidence then adduced the Magistrate was of opinion that it was a case for civil jurisdiction, and consequently referred the parties to this Court. The silver ornaments, now before the Court, are the property of the defendant which he was ready to part with as payment for the carpets which he admitted having purchased.

The defendant denied the fact of purchase and stated that it was another man by name Lucknajee who had purchased the carpets, and that he (the defendant) was then in his company.

Three respectable witnesses proved the plaintiff's case as stated to the Court by his advocate.

The defendant had no witnesses to call.

His Honor held that there was overwhelming evidence before the Court to warrant him to come to the conclusion that the defendant did purchase the four carpets. He should therefore give a verdict for plaintiff with full costs (Rs. 30)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FALLS OF GAIRSOPPA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to a letter from "One of Them" which appears in your paper of *[illegible]* I have the pleasure to inform him that the [illegible] may be easily managed, and the visits made to Goa and the Falls of Gairsoppa and return secured to Bombay in ten days, if "One of Them" hires a small steamer for the occasion: and I would suggest that "one and all" of them will be delighted with their trip (excepting perhaps a little sea-sickness) which "some of them" may experience.

I need say nothing about Goa: folks have only to go there to obtain all the information they require.

H. M. S. Victor, or rather the place, to go to for the Falls of Gairsoppa.

There is a bar there, but if the steamer is of light draught, she might go in (with the aid of a pilot); if otherwise, boats will come off and take parties on shore while the steamer lays outside the bar.

There is (or was in 1859) a comfortable travellers' bungalow at Honore, and all supplies are procurable.

Mancheels and bearers, and boats, must then be hired, and I believe no difficulty will be found in getting them: supplies must be taken.

The boats will take travellers with the bearers and mancheels up the river to the village of Gairsoppa, and then the party will have to try the mancheels and run merrily on through a pretty country to the top of the Ghaut, where they will find a comfortable bungalow. The best time to leave Honore is perhaps about 6 o'clock p.m., reach the village of Gairsoppa at about midnight, and the Falls will be seen next morning.

A whole day may be well spent in admiring the glorious Falls on that side, and next day after daylight the party might start to see the Falls from the other (or Mysore) side where there is a bungalow for visitors. The Falls are magnificent from both sides, and the end of October or beginning of November is the best time to visit them.

I saw them on the 2nd of November 1853. The pleasant party we had, all of whom had seen many sights in various parts of the world, declared they had never seen anything so fine as the

27th August. FALLS OF GAIRSOPPA.

SPORTING.

CORRECT LIST OF ENTRIES FOR THE ENSUING MEETING. POONA DERBY.

1st May.

Captain St. George's ..... c a c King O'Toole.
Mahomed Bauker's ..... g a c Rapid Rhone.
Nawab Mhd. Ali Khan's ..... g a m Jairan.
Bahadoor's ..... b a h Deymond.
The Visitor's ..... g a h Guirilla.
The Stables' ..... b a h British Flag.
,, ... c a h Royal Charlie.
,, ... g a h Abdil Kadir.
,, ... g a h Loch-na-garr.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Purween.
,, ... g a h Mah.
Mr. Owen's ..... b a h Deerfoot.
Mr. St John's ..... Flb. g a h Champion.
Aga Jungee Shah's ..... g a c Mars.
Major Crosbie's ..... b a h Shamrock.
,, ... g a c Saladin.
The Hajee's ..... b a h Rapidan.
,, ... g a h Glenbervie.
,, ... b a c Victor.
,, ... c a h Viking.
,, ... c a h Absentee.
Mr. Shepherd's ..... b r e c Singleman.
,, ... g a h Emperor.
,, ... b a h Rizzio.
,, ... g a c Quilp.

1st July.

Mr. Kerr's ..... g a m The Howdy.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Napoleon.
Closed on 1st August.

GRAND STAND SELLING STAKES.

1st June.

Mr. Macnaghten's ..... b a h Single Barrel.
Mr. Kerr's ..... b a h Cronstadt.
Closed on 1st August.

THE GALLOWAY MAIDEN STAKES.

1st May.

The Hajee's ..... Flb. g a h Mainstay.

1st June.

Mr. Macleod's ..... g a g Taku.
Mr. Jones' ..... b a g Limited.
The Stable's ..... b a h Little Bijou.
Major Crosbie's ..... g a g Dutchman.
Will close on 1st September.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.

1st May.

Aga Jungee Shah's ..... g a c Mars.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Purween.
,, ... g a h Alexander.
,, ... g a h Mah.
The Stable's ..... b a h Abdil Kadir.
,, ... c a h Royal Charlie.
,, ... g a h Loch-na-garr.
The Visitor's ..... g a h Guirilla.
Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's ..... g a m Jairam.
,, ... b a h Deymond.
Mahomed Banker's ..... g a c Rapid Rhone.
Major Crosbie's ..... c a h Harold.
,, ... g a h Saladin.
The Hajee's ..... b a h Rapidan.
,, ... g a h Glenbervie.
,, ... b a c Victor.
,, ... b a h Copenhagen.
Mr. Shepherd's ..... g a h Emperor.
,, ... b a h Rizzio.
,, ... g a c Quilp.
1st July.
Mr. Kerr's ..... g a m The Howdy.
Mahomed Bauker's ..... g a m Bebee.
1st August.
The Hajee's ..... c a h Absentee.
Closed on 1st August.

POONA EUROPEAN MERCHANTS' PLATE.

1st May.

Mr. St. John's ..... b r e c Hedworth.
,, ... b e h Caledon.
The Stable's ..... b a h British Flag.
,, ... g a h Loch-na-garr.
Mahomed Banker's ..... g a c Rapid Rhone.
Major Crosbie's ..... b a h Shamrock.
,, ... g a c Saladin.
The Hajee's ..... c a h Raby.
,, ... b a h Rapidan.
,, ... b a c Victor
1st August.
Mr. Shpherd's ..... b e c Singleman.
,, ... g a h Emperor.
,, ... b a h Rizzio.
Closed on the 1st August.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE FOR MAIDEN ARABS.

1st May.

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's ..... g a m Jairam.
,, ... b a h Deymond.
The Hajee's ..... b a h Chusan.
,, ... b a h Copenhagen.
,, ... c a h Absentee.
,, ... g a h Viking.

1st June.

The Stable's ..... b a h British Flag.
,, ... g a h Loch-na-garr.
,, ... c a h Royal Charlie.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Mah.
,, ... g a h Purween.
Aga Junjee Shah's ..... g a h Mars.

1st June.

Mahomed Banker's Ru... g a h Rapid Rhone.
Major Crosbie's ..... b a h Shamrock.

1st July.

Mr. Kerr's ..... g a m The Howdy.
Open with double stakes and forfeits to 1st Sept.

POONA ST. LEGER.

1st May.

Mahomed Bauker's ..... g a c Rapid Rhone.
Captain St. Georges ..... c a c King O'Toole.
,, ... b a h North Star.
The Stable's ..... b a h British Flag.
,, ... g a h Loch-na-garr.
Mr. St. John's ..... b r e c Hedworth.
,, ... b e h Caledon.
Mr. Owen's ..... b a h Deerfoot.
Major Crosbie's ..... g a c Saladin.
,, ... c a h Harold.
The Hajee's ..... c a h Raby.
,, ... b a h Rapidan.
,, ... g a h Glenbervie.
,, ... b a c Victor.
Mr. Shepherd's ..... b r e c Singleman.
,, ... g a h Emperor.
,, ... b a h Rizzio.
,, ... g a c Quilp.
Closed on 1st August.

THE WELTER.

1st August.

Mr. Cheesman's ..... g a h Denmark.
Mr. Shepherd's ..... g a h Multum in Parvo.
Closed on 1st August.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

For all Arabs.

1st June.

Major Crosbie's ..... b a h Shamrock.
,, ... c a h Harold.

1st July.

Mr. Kerr's ..... g a m The Howdy.
Open until 1st September with double stakes and forfeit.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st May.

H. H. Aga Khan's ..... b a g Jairam.
The Stables' ..... b a g Little Bijou.
Mr. Mcleod's ..... Flb g a g Taku.

1st July.

Mr. St. John's ..... g a g Sultan.

15th August.

Mr. Shepherd's ..... g a g Grey Jacket.
,, ... g a g Multum in Parvo
Closed on 15th August.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PURSE.

1st May.

Mahomed Banker's ..... g a h Garribaldi.
The Stables' ..... b a h British Flag.
,, ... b a h Abdil Kadir.
,, ... c a h Royal Charlie.
Mr. St. John's ..... b r e c Hedworth.
,, ... b e h Caledon.
Mr. Owen's ..... b a h Deerfoot.
Mr. Cheesman's ..... g a h Denmark.
Major Crosbie's ..... b a h Shamrock.
,, ... g a c Saladin.
The Hajee's ..... c a h Raby.
,, ... b a h Rapidan.
,, ... b a c Victor.
Mr. Shepherd's ..... b r e c Singleman.
,, ... g a h Emperor.
,, ... b a h Rizzio.
,, ... g a c Quilp.
Closed on 1st August.

G. SMITH,
Honorary Secretary,

24th August, 1864.
—Deccan Herald.

POONA.

WE understand that a Grand Ball is to be given on the 13th instant by Mr. and Mrs. David Sassoon to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Frere, at "Paradise Lodge."—*Poona Observer, Aug.* 27.

WE regret to record the death of Lieutenant Humphrey, 4-21 Royal Artillery, on Wednesday, 24th instant, at Poona.—*Indian Military Gazette, Aug.* 27.

A NATIVE officer of the 4th Rifles, at Bombay, is about to undergo a trial by Court-Martial, for allowing some prisoners to escape when escorting them to Nimar, some eight months ago. It appears to have exerted himself to the utmost to do his duty as several were severely wounded. The trial may be regarded as merely for the purpose of investigation, as it is highly improbable that in the unlikely event of the accused being found guilty, any greater punishment than a reprimand will be inflicted.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has written an able Minute upon the recent disagreements in the Calcutta Municipality. The chairman is very properly upheld, and the Justices warned that "whether the next step be progressive in a popular direction, or whether it will be retrograde," depends upon themselves. We shall not expend any more words on a body that is now generally recognised as useless. Mr. Beadon has had his attention drawn to it, and we may fairly hope that he will persevere that the experiment has been a complete failure, and that the Government will have to undertake the work.—*Friend of India, August* 19.

THE *bore* in the river on Wednesday last caused some accidents to shipping, but none, we are glad to learn, of a very serious character. The steamer *Alpheo* lost her upper plates, some wharve piles were swept away, and others loosened; and the steamer *Clan Alpina* received some slight injuries to her machinery from the shock.—*Indian Daily News, August* 20.

WE understand that, on the enquiry of the Military Accountant General, Madras, whether the regimental pay and allowance of an officer attached to the Hyderabad Contigent, absent on leave is debitable to the Contingent or to the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council has ruled that the Hyderabad Contingent be debited only with the total cost of the services of an officer, whereby the regimental pay and allowance of the officer on leave of absence will be debited to his Presidency, and he will only receive a moiety of his staff salary from the Contingent, while his *locum tenens* will draw the remaining moiety.—*Id.*

A LETTER received yesterday from Barrackpore announces a very curious and unusual occurrence at that station, the particulars of which we may as well give, as they have been considered good grounds for placing a young officer in arrest. The whole proceedings have been forwarded to the General Officer commanding the Division. It appears that a few days ago, a soldier of the East Indian Regiment, having died at Barrackpore, a funeral party under command of an officer was, as usual, told off to attend the burial, a subaltern being nominated for that purpose. It seems that, when the officer and the funeral party arrived on the burial ground, there was no clergyman present to perform the service over the dead; and that, after waiting a considerable time, and finding the night coming on, the subaltern assumed the clerical functions, and not knowing the burial service by heart repeated "The Lord's Prayer" over the coffin, and committed it to the earth. Having done this, as he thought all right, and for the best under the circumstances, the young officer returned home; and reporting all that had occurred to his commanding officer, was by him immediately placed in arrest, and called upon to state what defence or explanation he had to offer for his conduct. We believe that he stated that he had done what he thought best and most decorous in the emergency in which he was placed, and that he had no light or irreverent intention, and as we take exactly the same view of his conduct, we can see no justifiable reason whatever, if the circumstances be exactly as above stated, for placing him in arrest. We do not, of course, pretend to be an authority on theological matters; but in the absence of a clergyman, a prayer book, and a recollection of the burial service, we consider "The Lord's Prayer," if not a very apposite funeral homily at least a very harmless substitute. At any rate, it was as good a one as the last chapter of Ecclesiastes, which a Sergeant read over a dead man under exactly similar circumstances in the Dum-Dum burial ground in the year 1862, without, we may add, being punished or molested for his well intended ecclesiastical ministration and blundering piety. If the Lieutenant Colonel had placed the Chaplain in arrest, instead of the Lieutenant we could better have appreciated the justice and wisdom of his proceedings.—*Id.*

PREPARATIONS for the Bhootan Expedition are progressing fast. A large supply of cannon balls and a few guns, probably those alluded to by a morning contemporary the other day, were yesterday shipped on board a steamer which leaves Calcutta shortly for Assam.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 20.

MADRAS.

ARMY RELIEFS.—It is rumoured that the 4th Regt. M. N. I. is to proceed to Secunderabad, and be replaced in Madras by the 14th Regt. now stationed in Bangalore.—*Times, Aug.* 22.

SIND.

FEVER.—We regret to have to state that fever is very prevalent in Kurrachee just now. Whole families are laid up with it; and the calls upon Dr. Bean for attendance have made his post a most arduous one. Rev. Mr. Broadley, we hear, was so unwell last Sunday, that he had to request a friend to officiate in his stead.—*Sindian, Aug.* 24.

THE ICE-SUPPLY.—We regret to learn that the supply of ice imported by Messrs. Farnham & Co., which was expected to last until next March or April, is already completely exhausted. The ice-house has not preserved the ice well, and it is said the loss from wastage will be heavy. Messrs. Farnham & Co. have made arrangements to have another cargo landed in March next, and in the meantime they hope to have the present ice-house put in good condition, or a new one built.—*Id.*

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING YARD.—During the past year the Government Building Yard at Keamaree, under the superintendence of Captain N

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Brig *Allepator*, for Cannanore and Cochin.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Macadie—1 package fabrikus, 5 cwt. 14 lbs., Furniture Gokuldas Hoorin & Co.

Thames—900 bags linseed, 750 cwt., F. Chambers ; 30 bales rags, 105 cwt., Mutcherland Sevjee ; 6 cases sundries, Jehangir Nasserwanjee & Co.

Liverpool.

Almeria—15 bales cotton, 4[illegible] cwt., L. H. Nathu Lalljee.
Anna Jacobina—103 bales cotton, 3664 cwt., Premchand Curamchand.
Image—135 bales cotton, 5421 cwt., Morarjibhoy Vithloodas.
City of Peterhead—40 bales wool, 147 cwt., Stall Brothers.
Corinna—500 bags linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.
Gertrude—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.
South Carolina—100 bales hemp, 255 cwt., Chunneelaul Tullackchund.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Solarite*—1 case English apparel, F. D. Parker.

Penang.

Steamer *Solarite*—1 case silver dollars, F. D. Parker.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Solarite*—12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vrajmajee & Co. ; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairam Munjee & Co. ; 16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Boognath Jugnauth ; 22 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Pandoo Kashedeo, Wine & Co. ; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Munsookhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassimbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co. ; 56 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Cohan Hormji & Co. ; 58 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Suttonjee Eduljee ; 33 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Scrjee Nowrey & Co. ; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Rustomjee ; 1 case real pearls, F. D. Parker ; 1 box silver dollars, Hajee Bolakhan Sultanjee.

FREIGHTS.

The uncertainty as to the future of affairs in America and the increasing dearness of money in England have conspired to keep freights in a dull state throughout the week. The demand has been sluggish, with rates irregular and in favor of shippers, who have confined their operations to the smallest requirements. There is, however, no addition to be made to available tonnage ; nor on consignees evince anxiety to place tonnage. Business during the ensuing week will be much interrupted by the observation of a number of native fast days. Cotton is extensively sewed, and as the time allowed for shipment in some large engagements will shortly expire, we should not be surprised to see a decline in rates ensue ; for business now is in an equally unsatisfactory state if not more so than it was a month ago.

For Liverpool.—Since the arrival of the mail with unfavourable advices of cotton, speculators being unable to relet tonnage previously engaged, appear afraid to go on chartering unless a long time is allowed for shipment. The demand for ready tonnage appears to have died away and rates have declined as £2 10-0. For September and October shipment the *Remington*, 989 tons, *Lydia Williams*, 1,179 tons, *Lamprell*, 1,205 tons, *Nimrod*, 1,363 tons, and *Pollentia Castle*, 902 tons, made large engagements at £3 to £3-2-6. The *Lancashire*, 1365 tons, and *Catherine Rankin*, 1329 tons, and *Corinna*, 982 tons, have also made engagements at £2-17-6. Seeds tonnage is wanted at £1-2-6.

For London.—There is no enquiry for tonnage at all, and rates are quite nominal.

For Havre.—The *Indus*, 1265 tons, is nearly engaged full, and the *Typhjee*, 1200 tons, has secured half a cargo upon terms not made public. The berth is consequently well supplied with tonnage.

For Calcutta and back.—*Dhulorah*, 1069 tons, gets Rs. 17 per ton, for a cargo to Calcutta and back, charterers paying all port charges at Calcutta, and the *Pride of the Ocean*, 1343 tons, makes the same voyages upon the same conditions at Rs. 16 per ton.

Liverpool	{ Cotton ...	...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. t.
	{ Seeds ...	...£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. p. t.
London	{ Cotton ...	...£2 0s. 0d. }
	{ Seeds ...	...£1 5s. 0d. } Nominal.
	{ Cases ...	...£2 5s. 0d. }
Havre	{ Cotton ...	...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. t.
	{ Coffee ...	...£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p. t.
To Clyde ...		Nothing doing.
To Hull ...		
Calcutta and back		...Rs. 16 and port charges.
China ...		...No offers.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 19, Barque *Prosaeka*, Tasbach, from Adelaide 26th June.

DEPARTURE.—August 19, Barque *Gallant Neill*, Galan, to Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

The share market has assumed an active tone since the beginning of the last week. This is owing to the small capitalists having sold off their shares, and intending purchasers not being able to obtain shares without paying one or two per cent above the market rate. In this way the rate has gone up, and it is likely that it will still go higher. This activity is only in Bank shares, while all other shares, including Government Securities, are just the same as they were. On Saturday last a good deal of business took place in Bank shares, as well as the Mint old, at an advance of from 4 to 10 per cent. over the rates of the previous day. The speculation ran principally on Asiatic, Commercial, Royal, and Bank of India shares. The following were the closing rates :—

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	.....	175 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpln ...	170	.....	185 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	16,000
Bank of India	120	.....	90 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	256 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	50	.....	10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	7 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	111 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	29 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	.....	21½
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank ...	500	9 do.	160 with div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	.....	[illegible]
Delhi	200	7½ do.	160 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank ...	25	.....	111 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	47 per cent. pm.
Imperial Bank of London & China Bank ...	50	.....	12 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Western India Corporation	250	8 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India ...	500	.....	64 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	800 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Gazette Press Co	4,000	500 do.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Hephaistone Iland and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 67,000 per share. p. s.
1 A Share	6,000	450	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Ferrar Press Co's Shares	6,000	.....	
Victoria Iland and Press Co.	50,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company.	1,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Frampee Cursetjee Extend Press Company ...	1,250	.....	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm. nmll.
Akbarallee Press Company Limited (Madras)	100	.....	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co ...	150	.....	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock ...	218-5/8	..... pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. discount.
Do. New £20 shares ...	120-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	3½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	900 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,100	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co...	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	5,000	71 per cent.	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co. ...	5,000	71 per cent.	Rs. 700 1 mnl.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company. ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 12,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm.
Home and Land Investment Company ...	900	.....	Par. per whole share.
Bombay Contract and Building Company ...	150	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse ...	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Sawying Co. ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company ...	1,000	.....	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm. nmll.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	36 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Thacker & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	9 per ct. pm. nmll.
Bombay Gas Company ...	90	.....	Par. [nmll.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandesh Farming Co.	100	.....	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Limited ...	100	.....	2 discount.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/8d.
Do. Credits ...	do. do.	2s. 1 6d. to 1d.
Do. Documents ...	do. do.	2s. 1 5/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 Days sight	102
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Bombay Island Loan	93½ to 95
Loan 1852-53	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-6
Spanish Doblons	,, 319
Ducatoons	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 204
German Crowns	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 202
Bar Silver	,, 1662
Gold Lace	,, 16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort

PRICES CURRENT, 24th August 1864.

COTTON at Colaba.	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 625 to 656
New Dharwar, (ready.)	,, 625 to 650
New Bitto sugaur, (ready.)	650
New Oomrawuttee	,, 605 to 640
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 290 to 297
New Barsee and Nagpur	,, 562 to 570
New Veraval	,, 530 to 545
New Khandeish	,, 535 to 540
New Pondicherry	,, 600 to 605
New Acconte	,, 620 to 625
New Mangalore	,, 530
New Hingingunnee	,, 655 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,526.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black	,, 29 to 32.
and White	,, 36 to 38.
Sugar	,, 27 to 28. Nominal.

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etut belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'est laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion ; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure ; to be worn without the least inconvenience ; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty ; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT NO. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
On demand	2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland do.	} 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.		

Drafts on the Bank for the use of Travellers ; on the Continent and to Europe Over-land at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Yotientin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 5 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 4 "
" " 3 " ... 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on notice at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of the sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 16th August 1864. W. F. PEILE, 8th Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COWPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LALJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FERMOJEE CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
London Bankers.—The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight ...	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand ...	2s.	0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts ...	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ...	5 "
" 6 " ...	6 "
" 12 " ...	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, 1 per cent.
On receiving Government Paper, or other Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.
Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On re-issuing Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.
Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 17th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,500,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Kanagawa, Singapore, Bourbon, *Isles* and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do. do. ...	⅛ 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight ...	frs 2-57 cts.	"
" 3 do. do. ...	2-51 "	"
Sight ...	2-46 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice ...	3 per cent. per annum.
6 " ditto ...	4 do.
12 " ditto ...	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

BOMBAY, 30th June 1864. T. B. B. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wigram & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Gates, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRASER, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

FRANCHISE IN BOMBAY

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAH, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
GOMADEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ...	2s.	0¾d.
4 do. do. ...	2s.	0¾d.
3 do. do. ...	2s.	0¾d.
2 do. do. ...	2s.	0¾d.
1 month's do. ...	2s.	0¾d.
Demand ...	2s.	0¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland ...	1s.	11¾d.

The Bank is prepared to purchase or grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on all places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 6 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 8 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Paper and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills ; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Moombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCRISTNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

EXCHANGE.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairmen.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REVNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHOU, Esq. FREDERIC, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SHERIDON MAYHOEAS, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
The Honorable FEZEBHOY HORMASJEE.
HAJI ESSAJEE HAJI HUSAIN, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... do. do.
MANCHESTER, ... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two "	1s.	11¾d. do.
One "	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ...	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
[illegible] do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal or other side, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Over the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will undertake the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Shares, &c., on receiving instructions and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan,
Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ..... EDINBURGH.
Branches in India—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ...	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Demand ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland do. ...	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 only drawn for on demand.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

A no notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 20,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Companies as the Directors may think eligible for the purpose, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank undertakes, on receiving Securities, the clipping off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts to which the sums are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge of ¼ per cent. is made.

On receiving Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SIX MILLION STERLING, IN 60,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 10 SOOKAS OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, ESQ., *Chairman.* BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. SHEARME, Esq. Esq.
J. G. GRIFFITH, Esq. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DOSSABAI MANOCKJEE, Esq. *Auditors.*

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. } JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK